

THE BARRINGTON REVIEW.

VOL. 22. NO. 32.

BARRINGTON, ILLINOIS, FRIDAY, OCT. 12, 1906

\$1.50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

THEY MILL HAVE A GOOD TIME

An Unique Luncheon to Be Given Next Friday Evening.

A social out of the ordinary will be given at the Baptist Church by the B. V. P. U. on Friday evening, Oct. 19, '06. Come and enjoy buying your supper as they do in Holland. Supper will be served from 5:30 to 9 o'clock, after which a very interesting program will be rendered.

MENU.

Red hots	3 for 5c
Potato salad	5c
Baked beans	5c
Coffee cake	1c
Brown bread	2c
Coffee	5c
Pie	5c

Also candy and popcorn can be procured at the booth.

Cook County Teachers' Meeting.

The first meeting for this school year of the Cook County Teachers' Association will be held in the Associated Auditorium, corner La Salle street and Adams Court, on Saturday, October 13, 1906, at 10:30 a.m.

Mr. F. G. Blair, of the Eastern State Normal School at Champaign, Ill., will address the meeting on the subject: "Conditions of Attention."

120 to 215 Miss Nash will conduct Exercise in Music.

2:15 to 2 1/2 the County Superintendent will occupy time.

Superintendents or Principals are requested to send in "Statistical cards" of changes in teachers to make record complete to date. Directory is in printers hands. Be sure that every teacher's name, address and grade are sent us.

Henry Baumgarten

has opened up a Restaurant in the Lamey Building, opposite the Depot.

OCTOBER 1st, 1906

To be known as the

COLUMBIA RESTAURANT

Home cooking. Reasonable charges. Meals or Lunch at all hours.

Attacked by Cow.

Mr. Jas. Calow, while on his way to church in Cary, Sunday morning, was attacked on the street near Melville's store by a maddened cow driven by Ben Fleming, which threw her to the ground and trampled upon her, tearing her clothes and inflicting painful cuts and bruises. Mr. McGraw, who happened to be near at the time, went to her assistance and drove the enraged animal away by striking it with a heavy walking cane which he was carrying.—Nunda Herald.

Instructions for Hunting.

Game warden have recently received letters from Attorney General Stead, the contents of which will be interesting to some of the local sportsmen. Stead said that if you a man and a dog in a stable field to arrest him on charge of hunting chickens, and that they would be able to prosecute him under the statute for bidding hunting or trapping them. The attorney general further said that they may be caught in the act of carrying a gun, a reasonable distance from home, who failed to have the required hunting license, could also be convicted on circumstantial evidence.

This is of much interest in this vicinity, for not along a young man was arrested by the warden while several miles from home at an early hour in the morning, and hauled into the justice court, but could not be prosecuted because of the fact that the warden had no proof the lad had a gun. The letter from Mr. Stead also says that if a person is found with a gun in a vicinity where game abounds he can be prosecuted, if he has no license.

Advertisement Letters.

The following letters remain un-called for at the Barrington postoffice October 12, 1906.

Mrs. Hattie Anderson.

Mrs. H. Bersch.

Mrs. Emma Henssneroder.

J. D. Gruve.

Mrs. Ida Giertz.

Mrs. James Gwyne.

James Short.

Donald C. Wilby.

Mrs. Louis Westfall.

Harry B. Winfield.

Joe Jank.

H. K. BROCKWAY, P. M.

Washing, ironing and sewing wanted by Mrs. FRED MIELOW, Lamey Building, Barrington.

All old school books exchanged at A. W. Meyer's.

GIESKE-HEINRICH NUPTIALS

Prominent Young Barringtonian Benedict Becomes Victim of Cupid's Arrow.

A beautiful event of the season was celebrated on Tuesday, October 9, 1906, when Miss Ida M. Heinrich of Oak Park, Ill., and Mr. Herman F. Gieske of this city were united in marriage by Rev. J. C. Kiest, of Oak Park, Ill., at their future home, 339 Grove avenue, of this city. At the appointed time of the day, when the clock struck one, the bridal party started the procession while the "Lohengrin" march was played by Mr. J. J. Miller, of Oak Park, Ill. The bridegroom attended by the ushers led the procession and forming an arch in the hall way. The groom and his best man passed through the parlor where the minister was waiting. The maid of honor came alone and took her place next to where the bride was to stand. Lastly came the bride, leaning on the arm of George Heinrich, her oldest brother. The flower girl, Miss Heinrich, niece of the bride, preceded her.

The bride wore white organdy embroidered with lace and carried bride's roses. Miss Ahrlina L. Heinrich, only sister of the bride, served as maid of honor. She was dressed in light green mull and carried white carnations. Mr. Arthur Geyer, cousin of the groom, was as best man, and the Misses Emil L. F. Heinrich, brother, and Will Stueve, cousin of the bride, as ushers. When the ceremony was over and the congratulations were received, the procession started for the dining room and Mendesson's march was played. Those present out of town were Mr. and Mrs. Heinrich, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Miller, Jackson, Minn., and others of Chicago, Wheaton, Wheeling, Bensenville and Naperville. In all about 160 people were present.

Those entertained at the party were:

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Miller, of Seattle; Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Miller, Jackson, Minn., and others of Chicago, Wheaton, Wheeling, Bensenville and Naperville. In all about 160 people were present.

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Building of the Popular Song

By HARRY WILLIAMS,
Author of "In the Shade of the Old Apple Tree."

being involved will fail. One must be sure to have some little love theme running through the story, because the popular music business, to a great extent, is kept alive by the young women from 15 to 25 years of age.

Make the verse and chorus—particularly the chorus—as short as possible. Be most careful to have the melody and the arrangement set down in the simplest manner, so that any one with even a limited knowledge of music, can play it. One difficult strain in a song is very apt to spoil the whole.

In the arrangement of the music, the author of a popular song must restrict himself to not more than one octave and one note. This is for the benefit of the singer who is to render it on the stage. In the writing of instrumental music, marches, waltzes, and the like, a composer may go as far as two octaves. Having in mind the limitations of the ordinary singer in vaudeville, the going beyond the octave and one note is dangerous.

It is the performer who sings the song from the stage, and the young girl who hears it played over by the "demonstrator" in the department store, that the author must look for the success of his effort. The young girl aids the sale of the song because the romanticism of her nature is touched by the sentiment. If there is no sentiment in the song, she is not moved, and she doesn't buy. This is the reason the tender ballads are infinitely more successful as sellers than the comic songs which raise a laugh in a theater.

No one can tell from the mere reading over of a song whether or not it is destined to be a hit. If any one could, he could make \$1,000 an hour by simply picking out the wheat from the chaff, turning the accepted product over to a music publisher, and then watching the effect on the public. The song has to be published and tried out before the great audience of the public before a verdict can be rendered. In this respect the popular song is on a par with the theatrical production. If managers at rehearsals could tell what would please, no failures would ever be recorded.

Great Estates Should Be Taxed

By CHARLES F. PIDGIN,
Chief of Bureau of Statistics of Labor.

There is a widespread opinion that great wealth should be taxed much more heavily and directly than is done under the prevailing system. If the living rich are not subjected to such taxation, the estates after death should be made to contribute to the public treasury. There is a suggestion of interest and value in that a proportional income tax should be established which would operate to draw from the possessors of great fortunes a regular percentage of their riches. There is a wide gulf between necessary wealth and excessive poverty, and it should be lessened, rather than increased.

In the accumulation of great wealth the powers of the individual must be considered as meriting reward. But after a business of increasing profit has been once established, the owner's salesmen and buyers or other agents must be credited with a very large, and, indeed, a preponderant share in the success of the enterprise.

Yet it is not the talents or powers of the owner or of his agents which primarily are the reasons for success. In the case of a great merchant he profits enormously by his environment. If, for example, he is situated in a community whose easily accessible limits include a population of 3,000,000, every purchaser and every resident whose demands he supplies are contributing proportionately to his success. He is the beneficiary of his environment, just as a real estate owner is, and the poorest person in the community who buys his wares has some contributory share in his success.

Where a person of this description has acquired a great fortune, that estate upon his death should be taxed according to some proportional plan, and the proceeds should go to form a state fund for the establishment and maintenance of old-age pensions for the superannuated industrial soldiers who have served their country as directly and distinctly as they had gone-to war and shot down some numbers of the enemy.

There is no good reason why there should be almshouses in any community which numbers millionaires and multimillionaires among its citizens. How much of such wealth is unnecessary to the well-being or gratification of its possessors, and in the presence of such possessions how much of poverty is inexcusable?

How to Keep the Skin Healthy

By G. ELLIOT FLINT.

The tan craze, so prevalent last year, is abating—at least among the automobile set. A fine coat of tan bespeaks a love of athletics, and it makes one look healthy. But now the fair ones are discovering that too long exposure to a summer sun rather coarsens the skin. Light colored chiffon veils are, therefore, this season en rege.

The change, from a beauty viewpoint, is not wholly a bad one; and yet the face may be too assiduously protected as well as too much exposed. Nothing more beautifies the complexion than judicious exposure to sun light and fresh air.

Sunbaths are extremely beneficial to the skin; the first reddens it, and then it peels, disclosing the new, delicate membrane underneath. But there is a mean in the duration of sunbath beyond which one should not go. Constant exposure to a torrid sun destroys the skin's natural sensibility, coarsens and roughens it, and by causing the obstruction and rupture of its capillary arteries, imparts to it the streaky, ruddy, weather-beaten appearance that we see in the countenances of most mariners!

And friction has more than a superficial effect on the skin. By bringing blood to the surface it enlarges the capillaries, which, as I have said, the arteries supply to the derma, and this permanently heightens the skin's color. Again, the increased flow of blood effects a more thorough destruction of fat; whence results the peripheral firmness that is characteristic of youth. While massage has somewhat the same effect, it is not so pronounced as when it is combined with friction.

BRYAN SCANDALIZED

HIS NATURE REVOLTS AT HUMAN SELFISHNESS.

He Would Have People Stop Voting for a Protective Tariff Merely Because It Helps Business and Makes Everybody Prosperous and Happy.

Mr. Bryan is scandalized at the thought that men should vote to maintain a protective tariff from mere selfishness, to gratify the greed of gain.

Manufacturers do it because they prosper under protection and are ruled by federal trade.

Trade carvers do it because there is plenty of work at high wages under protection, while under free trade there is little work and much lower wages.

Farmers do it because everything they own and have to sell has a far higher market value under protection than under free trade.

Merchants do it because they can sell more goods and make more money under protection than under free trade.

Railroad and steamboat men do it because they carry more freight and passengers and earn higher dividends under protection than under free trade.

Doctors, lawyers and preachers do it because more gold comes their way under protection than under free trade.

Now all this, as Mr. Bryan says, is really wrong. It denotes a low moral tone. Rightly considered it is little better than pocket-picking or safe-blowing. People should vote for a principle, not for personal advantage.

It is a sad world we live in, Mr. Bryan's altruistic nature and sensitive soul are appalled at the wickedness of it. He sees but one remedy: Bryan protection and bring in free trade.

But, wait a bit. Are we not told by the superior thinkers that protection is a clog? That with free trade we should all be richer and happier? That our country has prospered, not because but in spite of the protective policy? That only when we get free trade shall we be really and truly protected?

How about that, Mr. Bryan? Is there not, then, greater peril to our industrial soul in free trade than in protection? How shall we dare to vote for free trade if it is going to increase our wealth?

Herein are some sore perplexities for those who would like to be truly good. If we fare better we shall fare worse. Like the man hiding from the police, if we are found we shall be lost.

Mr. Bryan's remedy will not work. It does not point the way to the better. Quite otherwise; it threatens to make us criminals of a deeper dye.

Under all the circumstances it is probably wiser not to be too altruistic. The safer course is to stick to protection. As the worldy minded would say, stand pat!

Not Made in London.

A statement in the Daily Consular and Trade Reports of August 25, issued by the Bureau of Manufactures, Department of Commerce and Labor, very effectively dispels the illusion that the best dressed of Americans have their clothes made in London. Recently "a leading West End tailor," writing to the London Mail, asserted that "few Americans who can afford it, buy in this style, quality and fit, their clothes anywhere else but in London."

The absurdity of this pretension is shown in the British export statistics. Out of a grand total of articles of wearing apparel valued at \$23,224,300 exported to all the countries of the earth in 1905, the exports to the United States amounted to a paltry \$27,000. Of this only \$9,000 represented goods made of silk or wool mixed with other materials. It is impossible that one man when reduced to \$50,000 would cover all the clothing made for well-dressed Americans by fashion London tailors.

The fact that Americans are the best dressed people in the world, coupled with the fact that probably 99 per cent of all the clothes worn by American men is made by American tailors, is a sufficient argument in themselves that American tailors are the best in the world. It is also a fact that the ready-made clothing of the United States surpasses in fit, style and quality the made-to-order clothing of the rest of the world.

Early Autumn Fruit.

Evidences of the "unrest" that we have heard so much about are not visible in Vermont and Wisconsin. In both of these states the protection given seems to be on a perfectly level keel. Vermont has just elected the regular Republican candidate for governor by the customary majority against an independent candidate who appealed especially to the unresponsible element. Wisconsin's Republican primary elections have resulted in the nomination of a candidate for governor, nearly unopposed. L. A. Folger's tariff rippling tendencies, it looks as though the stand-pat campaign was the right thing. Certainly it is bearing some excellent early autumn fruit.

If the president is not a "stand-patter," he is as near it as the average Republican. He does not regard tariff rippling as something that should be held sacred and inviolable, but he does think that it would be madness to tax generally on the tariff which conditions do not warrant. —Newark Advertiser.

In 1864 the Republican party selected Lincoln, vindicated his aggressive war policy, and declared that slavery must be abolished.

BRYAN'S FREE TRADE ALLIES.

Disgruntled Trusts Will Help Him to Break Down the Price of Labor.

As Mr. Bryan has not recalled, in the matter of the tariff, he is still for free trade, and as he is the recognized leader of his party, indeed its dictator, the policy he favors will be carried out to the letter should the next congress in its lower branch be won by the Democrats. And Mr. Bryan is very likely to have some allies who will be more or less outside of the fold. If exorbitant trust power is to be forced upon us, it is certain the monopolistic trusts will move at once to cut down the wages of their workers. Some of them argue already that while the price of gas and electricity has been cut down in response to public demands, the cost of living in the master of rents as to other items has not been forced down. The trusts are not the only ones that are to be affected by the protective legislation passed by the last congress. They will do everything in their power to help Mr. Bryan elect. Democratic control of the Senate will bring in the tariff sure to favor it. Democratic control will permit the competition of foreign cheap labor, and operate to reduce the wages of American workers at once. The monopolistic trusts care for the tariff only as long as they are protected and are able to gather in the lion's share of the profits. The policy of President Roosevelt is that the trusts should be forced to give up their profits of protection between capital and labor, and insists if there must be unequal division, the actual producer, that is, the working man, shall be the chief beneficiary, has enraged the monopolists. In revenge they will use their influence to elect Bryan free trade. Democratic control of the Senate will bring in the tariff sure to favor it. Democratic control will permit the competition of foreign cheap labor, and operate to reduce the wages of American workers at once. The monopolistic trusts care for the tariff only as long as they are protected and are able to gather in the lion's share of the profits. 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FARM AND GARDEN

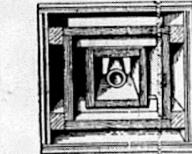
PROTECTING WATER PIPES.

Boxes With Dead Air Space Between the Best Method.

Nothing is so good a protector from frost or heat as dead air in insulated compartments.

Where water pipes must be placed in the ground above the frost line, or where the ground is fully covered, properly constructed frost boxes are vastly superior to other coverings. These packing materials are usually worse than worthless, because they are apt to become soaked from condensation on the pipe and thus to invite instead of repel frost. This is especially true where the pipes lead to elevated tanks from wells or cold water tanks. Weather when the temperature is above that of the water, condensation is likely to occur.

The simplest construction of an effective protecting frost box, says the Orange Judd Farmer, is constructed with three dead air spaces well sealed and extending from below the frost line up to the point of delivery at the tank or at the house. After the pipe is in place a box tube of one-half or three-quarters inch stuff and six inches inside diameter is built with the



Cross Section of Frost Box.

pipe in the center. It is then sealed outside with tar paper. Timbers are then placed around the box and another box upon, a two-inch air space being left between the two boxes. In like manner this box is sealed and supplied with trimmers for an outside box of ship lap or matched boards to surround a second two-inch air space. Frost boxes so constructed will be found effective in any climate and are fully as satisfactory as more elaborate constructed ones.

HOME WATER SUPPLY.

System of Piping Which Brings Comfort and Ease to One Farmer.

Farmers could have many more home comforts if they would judiciously use the money wasted in old ways. We prefer our water to be very high. We have hot and cold water in the bathroom, cellar and kitchen. Water is also supplied automatically to the stalls, hog houses, garden, hen houses, yards and hotbeds. We have also a fountain on the lawn. This water, explains a Delaware farmer in writing to the Orange Judd Farmer, is pumped by a windmill and is distributed by a pipe lead to various outlets. The pump leads all our fowls, grinds all the feed in addition to the pumping, and does more than a man can do.

FARM BITS.

The Indiana what crop is figured by the state bureau of statistics as 50 per cent, larger than last year's baner crop.

Small potatoes from productive hills give a better product than large potatoes from unproductive hills. This shows the importance of selecting seed in the field at digging time rather than from the bin next spring.

Several instances were reported at the Texas Nut Growers' association where native nut trees were given regular annual returns of from \$20 to \$60 per tree in from five to twelve years after top working with the proved varieties.

Rat Ridds.

To rid a house of rats, spray strong spirits of ammonia in holes and cracks. Then spread the white of an egg on a cloth, sprinkle liberally with red pepper and cover the house with pepper inside. Whitewash made with copperas, then applied thick to the stones and rafters in a cellar, is also said to be effective.

Lime on Clover Land.

Lime will frequently prove to be a good remedy for so-called "clover sick" land. This is especially the case where the clover is in a state of an extremely sick condition. Some soils, however, require other fertilizer in connection with the lime to grow clover successfully.

HOW DEEP TO FARM.

Conditions of Soil, Drainage, Etc. Must Determine the Question.

The depth to which a man plows his land has a bearing on the success of his farming. It is possible to plow too deep, and it is certainly possible to plow too shallow, to get the best results. But someone will ask, what is the best depth for plowing? That is an unanswered question, because all kinds of conditions exist on farms, and the best depth is what will best suit the depth of plowing. The depth to which to plow is a problem that has been considered, with other questions, and not by itself, by our best investigators.

In the investigations of the soils of southern Illinois, Prof. Hopkins found sections where the potash had been very much exhausted in the upper two or three inches, and in these the crops could not get enough of that element to make the growth they should make. The advice of Prof. Hopkins was to plow a little deeper and thus get the use of the potassium below the depth of the old plowings. Now, here was a case where the land had been farmed for so long a time that the potassium was exhausted in the topsoil, and was not replaced by new soil. It is certain that if a new piece of soil were brought under cultivation in that region, the conditions would not be the same. This illustrates the fact that no rule can be laid down.

How deep to farm must depend on a considerable extent on the drainage conditions existing each field, says the Farmers' Review. If the land is dry, then plow a little deeper, and the growth and depth of plowing will increase its productiveness.

The roots of plants will not strike below the water line, and if, during an unusually dry time, they did go down, it would be to rot when the water rose permanently around them. Therefore it is impossible to give a rule for depth of plowing in such a case. It is certain that it is useless to attempt to cultivate the land to a depth greater than it has been plowed.

The character of the soil also has much to do with the depth of plowing and cultivating. A clayey soil will not give as good results if plowed deep as a sandy soil, for the air will not readily penetrate the clayey soil to a certain depth, as will the sandy soil, nor will the heat of the sun so quickly warm it up to a point where the plants can start to grow. Sandy land can and should be plowed quite deep, for a number of reasons. One of these is that it dries out more quickly than clayey soil, as clay contains more water than sandy soil. The sandy soil will therefore facilitate the deep growing of roots, as the roots easily penetrate the interstices between the particles of soil.

There is another reason why the sandy soil utilized several inches deeper than is usually the case. Subsoil plowing has proved very beneficial on some lands, but not on others, and here again comes in an illustration of the fact that we cannot lay down any rule that will prove of value on all lands. The depth of plowing must depend some on the fertility that can be applied to the soil and its ability to be aerated.

STORING THE CORN CROP.

Crib Which Can Be Made Rat and Bird Proof.

I have a corn crib which is proof against rats and birds, writes a South Dakota correspondent of the Farm and Home. It is shown in the picture. It is set on posts four feet apart. The posts are 6 inches square, 2x4 inches, floor joists 2x5 laid on top of sills. Posts 2x4 inches and one-half foot high are nailed to floor joists resting on top of sills. Plates 2x4 inches with

Washington.—The crop estimating board of the department of agriculture Wednesday issued a bulletin showing the condition of corn on October 1, 1906, to be 901 as compared with 900 last year.

Preliminary estimates of the average yield per acre of spring wheat

are as follows: 863,352 bushels, an

average of 31.2 per acre, as com-

pared with 34 bushels as finally esti-

mated in 1905.

Conditions of spring wheat 88.5, as

compared with 89.0 last year.

Conditions of oats 62.2, as compared with 92.4 last year.

HEAVY SNOWSTORM IN INDIANA

Seven Inches of Beautiful at Laporte Is Doubled at Stillwell.

Laporte, Ind.—The record in Indiana for early snowstorms was broken Wednesday when, according to the government observer here, six inches of snow fell during the night.

Stillwell, 15 miles south of Laporte, the fall was the heaviest in this section, measuring 14 inches on the level. Running of railroad trains and electric cars was affected.

Funeral to Quilt Cuba.

Havana, Gen.—Frederick Funston will not continue in command of the American forces in Cuba, Gov. Taft announced Wednesday that he and Gen. Funston will leave Havana for the United States on Saturday.

Gen. Funston will remain in the United States to take charge of the Cuban forces.

Extra heavy one-half-inch wire mesh was put on inside of posts before the second floor was laid and fastened in place by staples, also strips one-third inch over to hold it securely in place. This room is 20 feet long and has a swing wire door on the end to raise out of the way of the entrance.

Unloading of grain from the wagons.

There is a space 5x10 feet on the south end which is covered with matched boards and separated from the corn by a movable fence of boards giving room for shedding and being protected from the cold winds. The door on the east side is used to get into this room. The wire door and this door are kept locked as a protection against borers.

Digging Potatoes.

Do not dig up potatoes when the ground is wet or when the dirt adheres to the potatoes as the skin will never have that bright appearance when harvested under proper condition.

Besides they are far more apt to rot when stored covered with mud and dampness.

Barker and Kaufman to Fight.

San Francisco.—Articles were signed Tuesday by Sam Berger and Jack Welch for a 20-round contest October 31. Jack Welch was chosen referee. The articles provide for straight Marquis of Queensbury rules.

TEACHER SHOT DEAD

JEALOUS MAN MURDERS WOMAN IN SCHOOL ROOM.

Slayer Ends His Life with Pistol When Surrendered by Posse After Escaping from Scene of His Crime.

Cleveland.—In the presence of 60 pupils in the South Euclid school, Harry Smith, 25 years old, shot to death Miss Mary Shepard, a teacher 22 years old, on Friday afternoon.

Concealed behind the screen in the rear of his home in Warrensville two hours later, Smith shot himself through the head, dying instantly.

Four Cleveland policemen, with drawn revolvers, and under cover of eight armed farmers, were about to rush on young Smith when he ended his life.

Police and spectators in love are said to have been the motive for the cold-blooded murder. Smith, who was a fourth cousin to Miss Shepard, had wooed her for some time, and recently was rejected.

He brooded over the unhappy ending of his courtship, and Wednesday afternoon, first quitting his position, bought a revolver and went to the South Euclid school.

Miss Shepard responded to his knock at the door. He walked in and in a few moments talked to her in the hall.

Suddenly he whipped out his revolver, shoved it against her head and fired twice in rapid succession, both bullets crashing through her brain.

Smith leisurely walked out and boarded a car for Warrensville. The news of the crime went like wildfire, and in less than half an hour an armed posse formed and was in full pursuit. The identity of the murderer was quickly established.

GREAT SENSATION IS KILLED

Salton Sea Will Flow in Its Old Channel in Few Days.

Los Angeles, Cal.—In ten days, according to official estimates by W. J. Moran, of the California Development company, the work of diverting the Colorado river back to its old course will be finished and the beginning of the end of the Salton sea will be an affair of a few days. The project is to divert the Colorado river to the Salton sea, and the work will be done by the end of October.

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THE
SPENDERS
A Tale of the Third Generation

By HARRY LEON WILSON

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CHAPTER XXI.—CONTINUED.

"Exactly. You can hear anything you're looking to hear, down there. But I tell you this was straight. You know Skipper. Shepler's got what he's about—there's a boy that won't be peddling shoe laces and gum-drops off one of these neat little bosom trays—not for eighty-five or ninety thousand years yet—and Helpin', even if he was drunk, knows Shepler's deals like you know Skipper. They'll hear the stocks all they can while they're buying up. I wouldn't be surprised if the next Consolidated dividend was reduced. That would send her down a few points and throw more stock on the market. Moreover, there's the workin' to get control of the European mines—and as to Western Trolley and Union Cordage—say, Helpin' actually got to crying—they're so good—he had one of those loving ones, the kind you want to be good to every one in the world. I'm surprised he didn't get into a sandwich sign and patrol Broadway, giving those tips to everybody."

"Course, we're on a proposition now that you know more about it than I do, you certainly do take right hold at it. You can see that this old Daniel J. could look farther ahead in a minute than most men could in a year. I got to trust you wholly in these matters, and I know I can do it, too. I got confidence in you, no matter what other people say. They don't know you like I do. And if there's any other things you know about fur sure—"

"Well, there's Burman. He's plugging in corn now. His father has staked him, and he swears he can't lose. He was after me to put aside a million, course, if he does win out it would be big money."

"Well, son I can't advise you none—except I know you have got a head on you, no matter how people talk. You know about this end of the game, and I'll have to be led entirely by you. If you think Burman's got a good proposition, why, there ain't anything like gettin' action all along the layout, from adown to seven-spot and back to the king card."

"That's the talk. I'll see Relpin' today or to-morrow. I'll bet he tries to hedge on what he said. But I got him too straight—let a drunken man alone for telling the truth when he's got it in him. We'll start in buying at once."

"It does sound good. I must say you take hold of it considerable like Dan J. would 'd one—do use my money jest like your own. I do want to see you takin' your place, where you belong. This life of idleness you been leadin'—one continual potlatch the whole time—it wan't doin' you a bit of good."

"We'll get action, don't you worry. Now let's have lunch downstairs, and then go for a drive. It's too fine a day to stay in."

Percival confessed to his mother that night that he had wronged Uncle Peter.

"That old boy is all right yet," he said, with deep conviction. "Don't make any mistake there. He has big ideas than I gave him credit for. I suggested branching out here in a business way, to-day, and the old fellow got right in line. If anybody tells you that old Pettie Junes hasn't got the leaves of his little calendar torn off right up to date you just feel wise inside, and see what odds are posted on it!"

CHAPTER XXII.

CONCERNING CONSOLIDATED COPPER AND THE LINES OF MATCHMAKERS.

Consolidated Copper at 110. The day after his talk with Uncle Peter, Percival through three different brokers gave orders to buy 10,000 shares.

"I tried to give Helpin' an order for 5,000 shares over the telephone," he said to Uncle Peter, "but they're used to those nifty and hundred-dollar pokers down in that neighborhood. He seemed to think I was joinin' him. When I told him I meant it and was ready to take a stand, really all he could say for the next few weeks or so, I think he fell over in the booth and had to be helped out."

Orders for 20,000 more shares in 1,000 share lots during the next three weeks sent the stock to 115. Wise men in the street seemed to fear the stock. They were waiting cautiously for more definite leadings. The plunning of Blines made rather a sensation, and when it became known that his holdings were large and growing almost daily larger, the waning confidence of a speculator here and there would be revived.

At 115 the stock rested again, with few sales recorded. A certain faint of the game required this calm as a minimum. It was half believed by others that the manipulations of the inner ring would presently advance the stock to a sensational figure, and that the reckless young man from Mo tans might be acting upon information of

a definite character. But among the veteran speculators the feeling was conservative. Before buying they preferred to await some sign that the advance had actually begun. The conservatives were mostly the bold old fellows. Among the illusions that rarely survive a man's hair in Wall street is the one that "sure things" are necessarily sure.

Percival watched Consolidated Copper go back to 110 and bought again—10,000 shares. The price went up two points the day after his orders were placed, and two days later dropped back to 110. The conservatives began to agree with the younger set of speculators, in so far as both now believed that the stock was being having in an unusual manner, indicating that "something was doing"—that manipulation behind the scenes was under way to a definite end. The conservatives and the radicals differed in their opinion. But then, Wall street is nourished almost exclusively upon differences of opinion.

Percival now had accounts with five firms of brokers.

"Relpin," he explained to Uncle Peter, "is a fox boy. He's foxier than a fox. He not only tried to hedge on what he told me—said he'd been drinking absinthe frappe that day, and it always gets him dreamy—but he actually had the nerve to give me the opposite steer. Of course, he and Skipper know that he knows, and he must have been afraid Skipper would suspect he'd been talkin'. So I only traded a few thousand shares with him. Funny about him, too. I never heard before of his drinking anything to speak of. And there isn't a man in the street come so near to knowing what the big boys are up to. But what's on the winning cards all right. I get exactly the same information from a dozen confidential sources; some of it I can trace to Relpin, and some of it right to Skipper himself."

"Course I'm leavin' it all to you," answered Uncle Peter, "and I must say I do admire the way you take hold of things."

"Course, we're on a proposition now that you know more about it than I do, you certainly do take right hold at it. You can see that this old Daniel J. could look farther ahead in a minute than most men could in a year. I got to trust you wholly in these matters, and I know I can do it, too. I got confidence in you, no matter what other people say. They don't know you like I do. And if there's any other things you know about fur sure—"

"Well, there's Burman. He's plugging in corn now. His father has staked him, and he swears he can't lose. He was after me to put aside a million, course, if he does win out it would be big money."

"Well, son I can't advise you none—except I know you have got a head on you, no matter how people talk. You know about this end of the game, and I'll have to be led entirely by you. If you think Burman's got a good proposition, why, there ain't anything like gettin' action all along the layout, from adown to seven-spot and back to the king card."

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"It does sound good. I must say you take hold of it considerable like Dan J. would 'd one—do use my money jest like your own. I do want to see you takin' your place, where you belong. This life of idleness you been leadin'—one continual potlatch the whole time—it wan't doin' you a bit of good."

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Percival confessed to his mother that night that he had wronged Uncle Peter.

"That old boy is all right yet," he said, with deep conviction. "Don't make any mistake there. He has big ideas than I gave him credit for. I suggested branching out here in a business way, to-day, and the old fellow got right in line. If anybody tells you that old Pettie Junes hasn't got the leaves of his little calendar torn off right up to date you just feel wise inside, and see what odds are posted on it!"

"It's good discipline, for me, too," Uncle Peter. "It's what I needed, something to put my mind on. I needed a new interest in life. You had me down right. I wasn't doing myself a bit of good with nothing to occupy my mind."

"Well, I'm mighty glad you thought up this stock deal. It'll give you good business, and experience, and something to double your cash."

"And I've gone in with Burman on his corn deal. He's begun to buy, and he has it clinched this time. He'll be the corn king all right by June 1; don't make any mistake on that. I thought as long as we were plunning so heavy in Western Trolley and Union Cordage, along with the copper, we might as well take the side line of corn. Then we won't have our eggs all in one basket."

"All right, son, all right! I'm trustin' you. A corner in corn is better'n a corner in wild oats, any day, and something to keep you bright, and doing something. I don't care how many millions you pile up! I hear the Federal Oil people's back of the copper deal."

"That's right; the oil crowd and Skipper. I had it straight from Relpin that night. They're negotiating now with the Rothschilds to limit the output of the Rio Tinto mines. They'll end by controlling them, and then—well, we'll have a role of the yellow boys—say, we'll have to lay quiet for a year just to count it."

"Do it good while you're doing it," Uncle Peter, carefully. "I only say so much to you, because I want you to get action on my stuff, too. I got a couple millions that ought to be workin' harder than they are."

"Good; I didn't think you had so much gambler in you."

"It's for a worthy purpose, son. And

it seems too bad that Fishy can't pull out something with her bit, when it's to be had so easy. From what that spangle-bead beau of hers tells me there's got to be some expensive plumbing done in that castle he gets away on to him."

"We'll let sit in, too," explained his brother, generally, "and ma could do a little more in her business. She's got some little girls to care for the Amalgamated Hat-block on the island. We'll pool issue, and say, we'll make those Federal Oil gilt which we've snatched a corner off the treasury. I'll put an order in for 20,000 more shares to-morrow among the three stocks. And then we'll have to see about getting all our capital here. We'll need every cent of it that's loose; and maybe we'll better sell off some of those dead-wood stocks."

"The 20,000 shares were bought by the following week, 5,000 of them being Consolidated Copper, 10,000 Western Trolley and 5,000 Union Cordage. Consolidated Copper fell off two points upon rumors, traceable to no source, that the company had to hand a large secret supply of copper, and was producing largely in excess of the demand every month.

Percival told Uncle Peter of these rumors, and chuckled with the easy confidence of a man who knows something. "You see, it's coming the way Relpin said. The insiders are hammering down the stock with those reports hammering with one hand, and buying up small lots quietly with the other. But you'll notice the price of copper doesn't go down any. They keep it at 17 cents all right. Now, the moment they get control of the European supply they'll hold the stuff, force up the selling price to awful figures, and squeeze out dividends that will make you wear blue glasses to look at them."

"You certainly do know your business, son," said Uncle Peter, fervently. "You certainly got your papa's head on you. You remind me more and more of Dan'l J. Blines every day. I'd rather trust your judgment now than lots of older men down there. You know his tricks all right. Get in good and hard so long as you got a sure thing. I'd hate to have you come mechin' around after that stock has kited, and be kickin' because you hadn't bet your hand was worth."

"Trust me for that, Uncle Peter. I've had a stand on this. You know he must first decide this. I got a lot of stocks the other night. He'd heard these rumors about a slump, and he's 50 years old at that. I thanked him for his tip and coppered it with another 1,000 shares all around next day. The way Garner can tell when you're playing a busted flush makes you nervous; but I haven't looked over his license to know everything down in the street yet."

The moral gain to Percival from his new devotion to the stock market was commented upon approvingly both by Uncle Peter and by his mother. It was quite as tangible as his money profits promised to be. He ceased to frequent the temple of the Forty-fourth street, to the proprietor's genuine regret. The poker games at the hotel he abandoned as being trivial. And the cabmen along upper Broadway had seldom now the opportunity to compete for his early morning patronage. He began to keep early hours and to do less casual drinking during the day. After three weeks of this comparatively regular living, his mother rejoiced to note signs that his breakfast appetite was returning.

"You see," he explained earnestly to Uncle Peter, "a man to make anything at this game must, keep his head clear, and he must have good health to do that. I meet a lot of those fellows down there that queer themselves by drink. It doesn't do so much hurt when a man isn't needin' his brain—but no more of it for me just now."

"That's right, son. I knew I could make something more, a polished scab out of you. I knew you'd pull up if you got into business like you been doin'."

"Come downtown with me this afternoon and see me make a play, Uncle Peter. You'll see I'll begin now to buy on a margin. The rise can't hold on much longer."

"I'd like to, son. But I'd laid out to take a walk up to the park this afternoon and look in at the monkeys awhile. I need the outdoors, and anyway you don't need me down there. You know your part all right. My but I'd begin to feel nervous with all that money up, if it was anybody but you, now."

In pursuance of his pronounced plan, Uncle Peter walked up Fifth avenue that afternoon. But he stopped short of the Atrium, the grand entrance of the Arlington, he turned at the desk he asked for Mrs. Wybert.

"I'll see if Mrs. Wybert is in," said the clerk, handing him a black card; "your name, please."

The old man wrote: "Mr. Peter Bines, of Montana City, would like a few minutes' talk with Mrs. Wybert."

The boy was gone so long that Uncle Peter, waiting, began to suspect he would not be received. He returned at length with the message: "The lady says will you please step upstairs?"

Going up in the elevator, the old man was made to sit in a violet-colored little seat whose pale green walls were touched occasionally by hangings of heliotrope. An artist, in Uncle Peter's place, might have fancied that the color scheme of the apartment cried out for a bit of warmth.

A glowing, warm-colored woman was needed to set the walls afire; and the need was met when Mrs. Wybert entered.

"It's for a worthy purpose, son. And

trimmed with chinchilla, and had been, apparently, about to go out. Uncle Peter rose and bowed. Mrs. Wybert nodded rather uncertainly.

"You wished to see me, Mr. Bines?" "I did want to have a little talk with you, Mrs. Wybert, but you're goin' out, and I won't keep you. I know how pressed you New York society ladies are with your engagements."

Mrs. Wybert had seemed to be pleased. She was still puzzled, but unmistakably pleased. The old man was looking at her with frank and friendly apology for intrusion. Plainly she had nothing to fear from him. She was gracious.

"It was only a little shopping tour, Mr. Bines, that and a call on the Illinois Free and Accepted Masons, which was held in Medina temple, Dearborn avenue and Walton place. The following officers were elected: Grand master, Chester E. Allen, Galesburg; deputy grand master, A. H. Bell, Car-

roll.

Grand Master of Masons.

Chicago.—Officers for the ensuing year were elected at the sixty-seventh annual convention of the Illinois Free and Accepted Masons, which was held in Medina temple, Dearborn avenue and Walton place. The following officers were elected: Grand master, Chester E. Allen, Galesburg; deputy grand master, A. H. Bell, Car-

roll.

Fortunate Escape From Injury.

Carlinville.—Christopher Melher and his wife, living about six miles north of this city, were the victims of an accident with unusual results. When about one-half mile from town on their way home, driving in a trot, the coupling pin in their spring wagon broke, letting the front running gear pull from under the bed and precipitating the occupants over the dashboard to the ground. Albert, who was driving, held to the lines and managed to get the horses after being dragged in the mud. Christopher Melher is about 65 years old, and the fact that he escaped injury is somewhat remarkable.

Shocked by Live Wires.

Carlinville.—Several children on their way to school in Mt. Olive, 16 miles southeast of this city, had quite an experience with electricity. The telephone wires on the electric line had been cut, and the wires had been lying across the field wire part of the wires reaching the ground. A number of children coming along grasped these wires in play and 500 volts of electricity went through them. Two young sons of George Tomaseo received severe injuries, the flesh on their hands being burned all night to the bone.

Democrats Fill Vacancies.

Belleville.—The Democratic central committee has completed the work of filling vacancies on the state ticket by naming Fred H. Merrill, of Belleville, in place of Mrs. Clara G. Bourland, who declined the nomination for trustee of the state university. Mr. Merrill lives in the home town of Mrs. Carrie T. Alexander, one of the nominees for this office on the Republican ticket.

Depositors Bitter Over Loss.

Spring Valley.—In a meeting of the depositors of the wrecked Spring Valley National Bank, which closed its doors suddenly in July, 1905, was held here. A report was presented of an interview with Receiver Judge Trimble which stated that he had but \$18,000 on hand and that there was little hope of more assets. One enraged depositor took the floor with a motion that the money be expended in the criminal prosecution of Cashier Barton for complicity in wrecking the Bank. The motion was seconded by another depositor, but was withdrawn when it was found that the money these assets could not be used for such a purpose. A motion was passed unanimously to have a committee of three call on the state's attorney of Bureau county in an effort to secure the indictment of Cashier Michael Barton, who left Spring Valley the day previous to the bank failure.

Brakeman is Exonerated.

Danville.—W. P. Hughes, head brakeman on third No. 9, the freight train that was in the Catlin wreck, was exonerated by the coroner's jury here testified that he did not touch the passing track switch after he closed it. This is the switch that caused the wreck. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that Hughes threw the switch, but exonerated him from all responsibility.

Checks Work on Levees.

Carlinville.—Work on the construction of a levee by the heirs of the late Nicholas Challacombe, at Challacombe, 12 miles west of this city, was stopped by an injunction issued at the instance of Samuel Peek, who claims that the improvement will work much damage to his property.

Pays Heavy Fine.

Litchfield.—Judge Paul McWilliams of the city court, sentenced Elmer Clark to 30 days in the county jail at Hillsboro and to pay a fine of \$25 and costs for stealing a pair of rubbers from a traveling man several months ago. He served three weeks in jail before he furnished bail.

Kills Father to Save Mother.

Marion.—Clyde Boatwright, aged 22, shot and killed his father, Scott Boatwright, who was about to brain his wife with an ax. The killing followed a drunken attack on his son by Boatwright. Mrs. Boatwright had thrown herself between her husband and the young man.

Gypsy Found Dead.

Vandalia.—Louis E. Smith, a member of a band of gypsies, was found dead in a wagon near here.

Death.

Litchfield.—Lillian Alkmann, aged 15, died on September 18, 1905, at Seattle, Wash., which occurred on September 18, 1905. She formerly was a resident of this place.

Chicago.—The case of Will J. Davis, on a charge of manslaughter, growing out of the Iroquois theater fire, has been set for trial in Danville, Ill., the county seat of Vermilion county, on January 21, 1907. As a result of the lengthy fight against trial in Cook county on the grounds of prejudice, the former manager of the burned theater is to be tried before a jury of farmers.

Davis to Be Tried at Danville.

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Inane Man Makes Trouble.

Elgin.—Becoming violently insane, Elmer E. Day drove his wife and children into the street, barricaded the house and threatened a crowd collected in front of his home. After a desperate fight of more than an hour Day was overpowered and taken to the police station.

Litchfield Man Injured.

Litchfield.—H. H. Cook, an employee of the Litchfield plant of the American Radiator company, was severely injured by a piece of steel striking him in the face, putting out his left eye and cutting his face.

Escapes from County Farm.

Pana.—Gabe McGara, an inmate of the county farm, escaped from that place and came to this city, where he was captured. He is an aged man and walked the distance to Pana, which is several miles.

Sage Heirs Accept Terms.

Joliet.—The heirs of Russell Sage in Will county have proved up their heirship and have signed agreements to accept double the amount which they had been willed by the dead millionaire. The Will county relatives comprise Olin Augustus Sage of Channahon, born in 1871, and who has a wife and five children; Hattie J. Davis, wife of W. H. Davis, who has four children; Mrs. Alta Sage Martens, a grandniece, and Mrs. M. Schoonmaker, a niece who runs a stock farm near Crete.



BACK TO THE

DEATH

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We supply customers and continue to do business from every town around DuPage.

Do you know why no

Value in Week.

Ladies' Infants' Knitwear..... \$1.87c

Children's Prints..... \$1.87c

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